American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON MARYLAND.

Poetry.

WHAT'S A BOY LIKE?

Like a wasp, like a sprite,
Like a goose, like an eel,
Like a top, like a kite,
Like an owl, like a wheel,
Like the wind, like a snail,
Like a knife, like a crow,
Like a thorn, like a flail,
Like a hawk, like a doe,
Like the sea, like a wood,
Like a watch, like a gun,
Like a cloud, like a seed,
Like a book, like a gun,
Like a smile, like a tree,
Like a man, like the moon,
Like a bull, like a bee,
Like a burr, like a tune.

Like a colt, like a whip,
Like a mouse, like a mill,
Like a bell, like a ship,
Like a jay, like a rill,
Like a shower, like a cat,
Like a frog, like a joy,
Like a ball, like a bat,
Most of all—like a boy.

Miss Moseman's Prayer.

AN ASTONISHING STORY TOLD BY THE REV. S. H. PLATT—ENABLED TO WALK AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF HELPLESSNESS—WAS IT FAITH?

The prolonged camp-meeting in Ocean Grove, has had an extraordinary experience in the cure of the Rev. S. H. Platt, who had been apparently incurably lame for a quarter of a century. Mr. Platt, who is the pastor of the De Kalb avenue M. E. Church, is by no means likely to be deceived either by his own imagination or by the represention of other. He is the author of several standard philosophical works, among which are "The Christian Law of Living,' Elijah the Tishbite,' "Princely Manhood,' "To every Man his Work,' and Queenly Womanhood.' He is inclined to be skeptical as to the power of prayer to avert or remove temporal ills. He is a native of Connecticut, and in 1850 he was completing his study for the ministry in the Methodist University. Mr. Platt is forty-five years of age, but looks somewhat younger. His hair and his full beard, whiskers and mustache are iron gray, and his face indicates self-reliance and energy.

Shortly before he preached his first sermon as an ordinary Methodist minister, he was kicked by a vicious horse, and his right leg was disabled. A floating cartilege formed in the knee, and some of the most eminent surgeons in America declared it a case beyond their skill. Four years ago, while limping slowly along the sidewalk near his house, he struck his left knee against the corner of a dry goods box.—Precisely the same result followed as when the horse kicked him, and within a few days he was wholly disabled, and could move only with the assistance of two canes or crutches. He could no longer stand in his pulpit even on one leg, but was obliged to sit while preaching. The double affliction was a terrible one, and he again exhausted all the sources of possible surgical relief; but nothing could be done for him, and after the useless expenditure of much time and money, he became assured that he was hopelessly crippled.

A messenger from the Lord. Besides the house adjoining the De Klab avenue Church, Mr. Platt owns a cottage at Ocean Grove, in which with his family, he usually passes the summer. Toward the end of the last month he was there, and one evening after having preached sitting to about four thousand persons, while he was in his cottage suffering considerble pain, and trying to recruit his strength, two ladies were announced. One of them introduced herself as Miss Moseman, and said the Lord had sent her to see him. Mr. Platt, as has been intimated, had little or no confidence in divine help for mere physical ills.

He received his visitor courteously.—Miss Moseman told him that he had faith in the Lord's power to relieve him; his crippled legs could be cured, and the minister answered that he had no doubt of His power, but questioned his willingness. After some further conversation, the lady proposed prayer, but Mr. Platt demurred, on the ground that Christians should not ask divine help for physical ills, unless assured that God would give them faith necessary to believe that he was willing to assist them. She tried to convince him by argument, but the clergyman, a trained logician, easily refuted every thing she said.—Willing, however, to test her theory, if he could consistently do so, he asked her whether after experiencing the divine relation that the Lord would enable her to effect a cure, she had ever failed? After a little hesitation she replied she had not, but when persons come to her and ask her to pray for them, her petition had not been answered. "This,' said Mr. Pratt, speaking of the occurrence, "took hold of my faith at once, for it was in accordance with my own belief, that it was not part of a Christian's privelege to pray for the removal of temporal ills, unless with the direct assurance that the petition would be granted. The lady professed to have received such assurance, and I told her I was willing that she should pray for me.' He told Miss Moseman he "would believe as best he could,' and knelt before him and began to pray. Her petition was simple, evidently unstudied, and seeming to be addressed rather to a near personal protector than the throne of the Most High. It lasted about two minutes, and towards the close the supplicant placed her hands upon Mr. Platt's knee, "rather,' said the clergyman, "because there was no other place to rest them on than with any purpose of effecting a cure by manipulation. So little vitality of magnetic force did she seem to possess that I was unconscious of any warmth from her hands as they lay on my knees.' Having finished the prayer, Miss Moseman arose, and the conversation was resumed.

A modern miracle. Mr. Platt had not experienced any unusual sensation in his injured limbs, but as he was speaking a very singular feeling was perceptible in the joints, "I never,' he said, "felt anything like it before or since. It seems as though a sort of condensation or toning up of the fibres around the knees was in progress, the sensation apparently spreading upward.'—Very soon he was able to put his feet on the ground and walk with a somewhat uncertain step. Miss Moseman expressed no surprise when she learned the result of her simple petition. She went away unassumingly. The clergyman's limbs grew stronger every hour, and he threw aside one of his canes immediately. "I continued to use theother,' he said, "not because I really required it, but I had carried it for twenty-five years, and I did not wish to seem presumptuous; but a week ago today, (Saturday) I went out without any support, and walked two miles; I could have walked ten, for I did not feel in the least fatigued.

Mr. Platt says that about three years ago, he spoke to Mr. Gullis of the Consumptives' Home in Boston, about miraculous cures, and the doctor induced the clergyman to allow him to pray for him. For two days afterwards he felt as though his limbs were better, but there was no material result.

Living by faith. Miss Moseman is quiet, subdued person, about forty years of age. She has a house consisting of a single room, at Ocean Grove, which it is supposed was given to her by some charitable person. She has no visible means of livelihood, and Dr. Platt says he thinks she "lives by faith;" that is, when she feels that she requires any of the necessaries of life she prays for them with the insurance that in some way they will be sent to her. She lives at Ocean Grove a great part of the summer, and is known to everybody there. Mr. Platt too, is very popular, and his miraculous cure has astonished the residents. In his own neighborhood in De Kalk avenue people who have seen him for years a cripple look at him with unbounded amazement as he walks rapidly along, erect and without support. He is still conscious of a little stiffness in his knee joints, but this too, is disappearing. On Sunday the 8th inst., he stood upright in the pulpit without any assistance for the first time in twenty-five years, and a week later he told the story of his injuries and their cure to an immense audience at the Merrick camp-meeting. He will again relate it at the De Klab avenue M. E. Church.

Prices of Relics.

The passion for the possession of remarkable relics has led to extraordinary prices being sometimes given for things of little value in themselves, or sometimes perfectly worthless. The following instances of extravagant sums paid for objects more or less curious have been recorded. A tooth of Sir Isaac Newton was sold in 1816 for the sum of £730. It was purchased by a nobleman, who had it set in a ring, which he wore constantly on his finger. The prayer-book used by King Charles the First when on the scaffold was sold in London in 1835 for 100 guineas.—The hat worn by Napoleon Bonaparte at the battle of Eylau was sold in Paris 1835 for 1920 francs (about £80.) It was put up for sale at 500 francs, and there was thirty-two bidders. The ivory arm-chair presented to Gustavus Vasa by the city of Lubeck, was sold in 1825 to the Swedish chamberlain, M. Schmekal, for 58,000 florins. The coat worn by Charles the Twelfth at the battle of Pultowa, and preserved by one of his officers and attendants, was sold in 1845 for 561,000 francs. The two pens employed in signing the treaty of Amiens were sold in 1825 for £500. The pens used in Paris for signing the treaty of peace concluded after the Russian war were presented to the Empress Eugenie, by whom they have no doubt been carefully preserved. A wig that belonged to Sterne was sold at public auction in London for 200 guineas. An old wig which had belonged to the German philosopher Kant was sold after his death for 200 francs.—Voltaire's cane realized 500 francs at a sale in Paris. A waistcoat belonging to J. J. Rousseau was sold for 950 francs, and his metal watch for 500 francs.

Broken Friendship.

Friendship is a good deal like china. It is very durable and beautiful as long as it is whole; but break it, and all the cement in the world will never quite repair the damage. You may stick the pieces together, so that at a distance, it looks nearly as well as ever, but it won't hold hot water. It is always ready to deceive you if you trust it, and it is, on the whole, a very worthless thing, fit only to be put empty on a shelf and forgotten there. The finer and more delicate it is, the more utter the ruin. A mere acquaintance, which needs only a little ill-humor to break it up, may be coursely puttied like that old yellow basin in the store-closet; but tenderness, and trust, and sweet exchange of confidence can no more be yours when angry words and thoughts have broken them than can those delicate porcelain tea-cups which were splintered to pieces be restored to their original excellence. The slightest crack will spoil the true ring, and you had better search for a new friend than try to mend the old one. And all this has nothing to do with forgiveness. One may forgive and be forgiven, but the deed has been done and the word said; the flowers and the gilding are gone. The formal "making up,' especially between two women, is no more avail than the wonderful cements that have made a cracked ugliness of the china vase that you expected to be your joy forever. Handled delicately, washed to purity in the waters of truth, confided to no careless, unsympathizing hands, friendship may last two lives out; but it does not pay to try and mend it. Once broken it is spoiled forever.

The Disease of the Rich.

While typhus and many other epidemic diseases desolate the hovels of the poor, typhoid fever would appear to be in a special manner the scourge of the rich, repletion being thus as fatal in its effects as starvation. It would almost seem, says the London *Lancet*, speaking of the latter, as if the habits of life, and the varied, rich and plentiful diet of the more opulent classes induced a condition of susceptibility to this disease. Nature is no respecter of persons, and when three members of the royal family have succumbed, or been brought to death's door by this pest, which almost seems to take by preference men and women of position and wealth, it is high time that these classes should consider whether there is not something in their mode of living which requires amendment, and whether sanitary improvements, like charity, might not well be begun at home. Something of this liability to typhoid infection is doubtless also owing to the unsanitary state of ancestral mansions, especially as regards drainage and ventilation. Indeed, to many even of the newer neighborhoods of towns it is to be feared that evils of this sort lurk unknown and undreaded, either in defective drains carelessly or imperfectly connected with the main sewerage, or as has been recently pointed out by a cotemporary, through streets having been laid out on the festering area of rubbish heaps. At all events, epidemics may safely be expected as punishments inflicted by Nature for breaches of her laws; and is the duty, no less than the interest, of those who suffer by them, to investigate their origin, and amend their lives accordingly.

Getting Money Without Earning It.

The most unfortunate day in the career of any young man is the day on which he fancies there is some better way to get money than to earn it; for from that feeling springs the many extravagant and visionary schemes which are indulged in for the purpose of gaining a livelihood without labor. When a young man once becomes thoroughly infected with this feeling he is ready to adopt any means for the accomplishment of his object; and if his plans are frustrated and he is foiled in his efforts, upon the very crest of the wave which he has already mounted, and in full view, is the temptation to crime, to shield him from the disgrace which he thinks must inevitably follow in the wake of defeat. To these he yields, and the first he realizes he finds himself the violator of the law, a criminal in the eyes of the community, and an inmate of the Penitentiary, waiting trial, all brought about for want of a little manly firmness in the onset of life to prompt him to choose an avocation in life where the penny earned would bring with it its sure reward. Then let our young men spurn the idea of obtaining money without rendering an equivalent; let them be ready and willing to occupy positions in life which will give them the best possible opportunity to develop their natural talent, and do good to others while helping themselves. In this way we may have a nation of noble men and women which shall be a source of profit and pleasure to us, and an object of wonder and admiration to the world at large.

Personal Beauty.

How eagerly men are engaged in the pursuit of beautiful women, and how little do they dream of the brief existence! This is undoubtedly in obedience to a supreme law growing out of our organizations, for who does not love order, harmony, symmetry and perfection of all things.

But in this eager pursuit it would be well to remember that there are qualities of far more importance than any personal charms. True, we may be fascinated with a dark, lustrous and beautiful eye, the crimson blush of the cheek, a graceful, symmetrical form, but, after all, an inquiry should be, is there a soul within? Is there elevation of thought, generous principles, noble purposes, a cultivated intellect? If not, what else would a woman of beautiful personal appearance be as a doll or gilded toy? How long could a man of genius be induced to worship at such a shrine? How long before his affections would assume the form of hatred or contempt?

Powerful passions and strong affections almost invariably accompany the men of genius. Hence it is clear that unless personal charms envelop a cultivated mind, as well as the sterling qualities of virtue, the noblest impulses of affection in such a man will soon be extinguished and his fondest hope blasted in the selection of a partner for life. Nothing is more desirable to a man of genius, in this life, than the ardent affection of a good, sensible woman, and, on the other hand, no offering on earth is so acceptable to a woman as the sincere affection of a man of truth and genius.

"Sometime."

It is a sweet, sweet song, warbled to and fro among the topmost boughs of the heart, and filling the whole air with such joy and gladness as the songs of birds do when the Summer morning comes out of darkness, and day is born on the mountains. We have all our possessions in the future which we call "sometime.' Beautiful flowers and singing birds are there, only our hands seldom grasp the one, our ears hear the other. But O, reader, be of good cheer, for all the good, there is a golden "sometime;' when the hills and valleys of time are all passed; when the wear and fever, the disappointment and sorrow of life are over, then there is the place and the rest appointed of God. O, homestead, over whose roof fall no shadows or even clouds; and over whose threshhold the voice of sorrow is never heard; built upon the eternal hills, and standing with thy spires and pinnacles of celestial beauty among the palm-trees of the city on high, those who love God shall rest under thy shadows, where there is no more sorrow or pain, nor the sound of weeping "sometime.'—*Prentice.*

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Good Business Opportunity.

THE HOWE Machine Company,

Are reorganizing their AGENCY DEPARTMENT, and can offer better terms than ever before given to reliable, energetic men to sell their

NEW LIGHT-RUNNING Sewing Machines

IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Apply at or address

NO. 38 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

N. B. Applicants for country territory must be able to furnish horses.

Facts FOR THINKING PEOPLE

There are a few, perhaps half a dozen

Sewing Machines

of real excellence, differing from one another more or less in principle, construction and adaptation; one being suitable for tailoring, another for bootwork, another for family use, &c., &c., the rest are inferior, and by far the greater number

ARE WORTHLESS.

It is note worthy that the sewing machine for which the highest premium was awarded at the World's Fair in New York in 1853, long since sunk into merited oblivion. The past fifteen years has seen numerous machines with high sounding pretensions, rise with a flourish, confound the simple and vanish.—So will it be while credulity lasts.

Time Tries all Things.

Use only furnishes the final test. As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is, or may be, the act of a life-time, care should be taken to get what time and use have approved.

During the past six years the Howe Machine Co. have made and sold over

600,000 SEWING MACHINES,

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THE BEST.

CHARLES A. DUNNING, Denton, Md., Is sole agent for the sale of the

GENUINE HOWE Sewing Machines

In Caroline County, and offers them to the public on most liberal terms.

Sept24-1y.

CARDS.

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Offers his professional services to the citizens of Denton and vicinity, can be found at the office of G. M. Russum, Esq., unless professionally engaged. ap11-tf

DR. W. H. LOWNES, DENTON, MD
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Denton and vicinity. Can be found at all hours in the rear room of Col. R. C Carter's office, unless professionally engaged
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Residence on Front street opposite the M. E. Church.
may9th-tf.

ROBT. J. JUMP,
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Will practic in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties. ja4-1y

WM. S. RIDGELY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
DENTON, MD.,
Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and the adjoining counties. [jan4-y

GEO. M. RUSSUM,
REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY,
OFFICE FOR THE COUNTIES OF CAROLINE, TALBOT AND QUEEN ANNE'S,
DENTON, MD.
Continues to practice in the Courts of Caroline. [jan1-y

HENRY C. CONRAD,
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Claims collected, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to.
Dec17, 1874.—1y.

THOS. H. KEMP,
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Will practice law in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Dorchester and Kent counties. Will be at his office in Denton every Tuesday and Saturday. At all other times at his residence, near Denton, on the road to Andersontown, and always prepared and ready to transact all business desired by his friends or the public, either at his office or at his residence. [6-3-75-tf

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305 North Water St,
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For the Sale of
EGGS, GRAIN,
POULTRY, LUMBER,
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FRUITS, &c. FUR, &c.
☞ *Reference*—CASH. Nov 7 tf

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2y.

HENRY IRWIN,
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Offers his service to the public to call sales in Caroline and adjoining counties. He flatters himself, if employed, that he can give entire satisfaction. [dec26-tf

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oct-261y

Paints, Dry and in Oil,
VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, BRUSHES &c., &c., for sale at Fisher's Drug Store. [Dec24-tf.

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ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 200 GUESTS.
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All kinds of Gentlemen's Clothes Made to Order, Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed in the best Manner, at Short Notice and Reasonable Prices. [4-22-tf.

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The Political, Personal, and Property
Rights OF A Citizen,
Of the United States—How to exercise and how to preserve them. By Theophilus Parsons, LL. D.,
Containing a commentary on the Federal and State Constitution, giving their history and origin, and a full explanation of their principles, purposes, and provisions; the powers and duties of Public Officers; the rights of the people, and the obligations incurred in every relation of life; also, parliamentary rules for deliberative bodies, and full directions and legal forms for all business transactions, as making Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Notes, Drafts, Contracts, etc. A Law Library in a single volume. It meets the wants of all classes and sells to everybody. [6-24-1y.
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CALL and see Dr. Fisher, at the Drug Store where, you may obtain the article you so much stand in need of. His Stock has been greatly increased and he feels assured that there but few demands that he cannot meet. If there is one article he has not got you may rest assured he will procure it for you.
His Prescription List
is as nearly complete as you will be likely to find in a country Drug Store.
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are standard articles such as
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,
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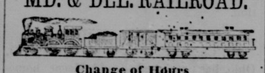
Many other articles not mentioned.
oct30 tf

MD. & DEL. RAILROAD.



Change of Hours.

On and after *Monday, August 9th*, 1875, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave	Pass. No. 1.	Frt. No. 2.
Easton	4.10 A.M.	10.30 A. M.
Woodland	4.20	10.50
Cordova	4.30	11.10
Hillsborough	4.45	11.30
Ridgeley	4.55	11.55
Greensboro'	5.10	12.15 P. M.
Goldsboro'	5.25	12.40
Henderson	5.35	1.00
Marydell	5.45	1.20
Slaughter's	5.55	1.45
Kenton	6.10	2.20
Clayton [ar]	6.20	2.45
Wilmington	8.05	
Philadelphia	9.20	
Baltimore	1.15 P. M.	
New York	5.10	

GOING SOUTH.

Leave	Pass. No. 4.	Pass. No. 6.
New York	11.55 P. M.	9.25 A. M.
Baltimore	7.00 A. M.	2.45 P. M.
Philadelphia	8.00	5.15
Wilmington	9.25	6.40
Clayton	11.05	8.30
Kenton	11.15	8.45
Slaughter's	11.25	9.00
Marydell	11.40	9.15
Henderson	11.50	9.25
Goldsboro'	12.00 M.	9.35
Greensboro'	12.15	9.50
Ridgeley	12 30	10.05
Hillsboro'	12.40	10.15
Cordova	12.55	10.30
Woodland	1.05	10.40
Easton [ar]	1.15	10.55

Freight trains No. 3 and 5 run with passenger car attached, subject to delays, will run as follows:

Leave Easton, going North, 1.15 P. M.; Woodland 2.00; Cordova 2.10; Hillsborough 2.25; Ridgley 2.40; Greensborough 3.00; Goldsborough 3.20; Henderson 3.40; Marydell 3.55; Slaughters 4.15; Kenton 4.35; Clayton 4.55; Wilmington 9.10; Phila. 10.45; Baltimore 3 50 A. M.; New York 6.15.

Leave Clayton, going South, 3.40; Kenton 4.00; Slaughters 4.15; Marydell 4.30; Henderson 4.40; Goldsborough 4.55; Greensborough 5.20; Ridgley 5.35; Hillsborough 5.50; Cordova 6.05; Woodland 6.20; Easton 6.35.

Freight train will have Passenger Car attached, and will be subject to delays incident to freight business.

All freights must be at the various stations in time to be loaded and manifested at least thirty (30) minutes before the starting of the trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

Passengers using the 4.10 A. M. train from Easton will arrive in Philadelphia at 9.20 A. M., and returning will leave Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M., thus giving nearly eight hours for business purposes in that city.

8-19-tf. J. L. CALDWELL, Supt.

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address, G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan21-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the State of Maryland, by Article 14, section 1, directs amendments to the Constitution, to be made as follows:

"The General Assembly may propose amendments to the Constitution, provided that each amendment shall be embraced in a separate bill, embodying the Article or Section, as the same will stand when amended and passed by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, by yeas and nays, to be entered on the Journals, with the proposed amendment. The bill or bills, proposing amendment or amendments, shall be published by order of the Governor, in at least two newspapers, in each county, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months, preceeding the next ensuing general election, at which the said proposed amendment shall be submitted, in a form to be prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State, for adoption or rejection. The votes cast for or against said proposed amendment or amendments, severally, shall be returned to the Governor, in the manner prescribed in other cases, and if it shall appear to the Governor that a majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment or amendments, severally were cast in favor thereof, the Governor shall, by his proclamation, declare the said amendment or amendments, having received said majority of votes, to have been adopted by the people of Maryland, as part of the Constitution thereof, and, thenceforth, said amendment or amendments shall be part of the said Constitution. When two or more amendments shall be submitted, in manner aforesaid, to the voters of this State, at the same election, they shall be so submitted, as that each amendment shall be voted on separately."

AND WHEREAS, An Act of the General Assembly, at January Session, 1874, Chapter 264, was passed, for amending the Constitution of the State, as follows:

"*An Act to amend Section 8, of article 4, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.*"

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,* That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed, as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as provided, it may be the same to supercede and stand in the place of Section 8, of Article 4, of said Constitution."

"SECTION 8. The parties to any cause may submit the same to the court for determination without the aid of a jury, and in all suits or actions at law, issued from the Orphans' Court, or from any court, sitting in equity, and cases of presentments or indictments for offences, which are or may be punishable by death, pending in any of the courts of law, in this State, having jurisdiction thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, under oath, of either of the parties to said proceedings, that such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the court in which the same may be pending, the said court shall order and direct the record of proceedings in such suit or action, issue, presentment or indictment to be transmitted to some other court, having jurisdiction in such case, for trial; but, in all other cases of presentment or indictment, pending in any of the courts of law in this State, having jurisdiction thereof, in addition to the suggestion, in writing, of either of the parties to such presentment or indictment, that such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the court in which the same may be pending, it shall be necessary for the party making such suggestion, to make it satisfactorily appear to the court that such suggestion is true, or that there is reasonable ground for the same; and thereupon, the said court shall order and direct the record of proceedings, in such presentment or indictment, to be transmitted to some other court having jurisdiction in such cases for trial, and such right of removal shall exist upon suggestion, in cases when all the judges of said court may be disqualified, under the provisions of this Constitution, to sit in any such case, and said court, to which the record of proceedings in such suit or action, issue, presentment or indictment may be transmitted, shall hear and determine the same in like manner, as if such suit or action, issue, presentment or indictment, had been originally instituted therein, and the General Assembly shall make such modification of existing law as may be necessary to regulate and give force to this provision."

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election, the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed these words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election, due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said 14th Article of the Constitution."

NOW THEREFORE, I, JAMES BLACK GROOME, Governor of the State of Maryland, in compliance with the requirements of the provisions of the Constitution, do order and direct the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, to be published in two newspapers in each county, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week, for at least three months, preceeding the next general election to be held in November next, the said newspaper to be by me designated.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Anapolis, this 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

(SEAL)

JAMES BLACK GROOME.

By order of the Governor,
R. C. HOLLYDAY,
Secretary of State.

8-5-3m.

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